Reply of Government.—The Revenue Commissioner will be asked to take action for the prompt disposal of these applications.

Subject No. 232.

Advances for Land Improvements.

Mr. Varada Iyengar of Hassan Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—People have been reduced to poverty and have been losing their whole property in Civil Court sales for discharging the amount borrowed at 2, 3, 4 or 5 per cent per month. Government may therefore advance money at 4 annas interest per month recovering the advance by instalments, for carrying out the above objects. Panchayets may be formed in villages and on the strength of their opinion money may be advanced.

Reply of Government.—It is not possible.

Subject No. 233.

The new Shekdari scheme.

Mr. Abdul Khalik Saheb of Chikmagalur Town Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The present Shekdari scheme is very inadequate, it requires re-consideration.

Reply of Government.—The representation is too vague to be of any practical use.

Subject No. 234.

Qualification to attend to the Shekdari test.

Mr. K. Guru Rao of Tarikere Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The rule prohibiting non-matriculates from appearing for the Shekdari Examination stands in the way of candidates who have passed the Kannada Teachers' Examination. Pray that the candidates who have passed the Teachers' Examination and have some knowledge of English may be allowed to appear for the Shekdari Test.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

Subject No. 235.

Jurisdiction of the Shekdars.

Messrs. Desikulkarni Dasappa and Chenlingappa of Nelamangala.

Summary of discussion.—According to the revised Shekdari scheme a larger area than before is brought under the Shekdar's charge. This weakens supervision. Hence prays for the reconsideration of the matter.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

Subject No. 236.

Shanbhogs and Shekdars to live in their circles.

Messrs. Keladi Venkappa, Amble Annaiya Pandit, District Board Member, Mysore, and Krishnien-gar of Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Is is requested that strict orders may be issued to the effect that shanbhogs and shekdars should live in their respective circles.

Reply of Government.—The existing orders are clear. The local Revenue officers should enforce them, and the Revenue Commissioner be requested to take action.

Subject No. 237.

Examination of hereditary Shanbhogs regarding their fitness.

Mr. Amble Annaiya Pandit, District Board Member, Mysore.

Summary of discussion.—Though the post of shanbhog is a hereditary one yet an examination in survey account may be kindly ordered to be held among the successors of the shanbhog.

Reply of Government.—This is very necessary. The Revenue and Survey Commissioners will be asked to submit proposals.

Subject No. 238.

Shanbhogi charges.

Messrs. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur, Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur, Ganesa Rao, Shanbhog Lakshminaranappa, of Heggaddevankote, Shanbhog Narasingappa of the Jagalur Taluk, Shanbhog Narasinga Rao of the Hunsur Taluk, M. Subba Rao of the Heggaddevankote Taluk, P. Ranganna, Kadur, Shanbhog Gundappa, Chikmagalur, Nadiga Guru Rao, Tarikere, Nadiga Bhaskara Rao, Sorab, Venkappaiya, Sagar, Gopalaiya, Holalkere, Malur Srinivasa Rao, and Chik Subba Rao, Hunsur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Prior to the original survey settlement, a single shanbhog was doing the duties of many villages. After the survey settlement the villages of a firka were divided into 3 or 4 circles, with the direction that shanbhogi gumastas must be appointed to do the duties of the registerdar for each circle. Previously the shanbhogs had to keep a great many more accounts than at present. The people are now generally more educated. The present system of insisting on the appointment of

gumastas will leave very little to the shanbhog to make a living out of it. It is requested therefore that shanbhogs may be empowered to do the work of all the villages belonging to their firkas, if they can do so.

Reply of Government.—If in any individual case there is any real hardship, let it be brought to notice for such action as might be feasible.

Subject No. 239.

In certain places the father is the shanbhog and the son is the patel of one and the same village. This must be prohibited.

Mr. M. Chowdappa, Arsikere Tk.

Summary of discussion.—In certain places the father is the shanbhog and the son is the patel of one and the same village. This must be prohibited.

Reply of Government.—This is not a matter of general practice.

Subject No. 240.

Employment of shanbhogi gumastas should be during the pleasure of the registered shanbhog.

Messrs. Srinivasa Rao, Chikmagalur, Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur, Ganesa Rao, Shanbhog Lakshminarayanappa of Heggaddevankote, Shanbhog Narasingappa of the Jagalur Taluk, Shanbhog Narasinga Rao of the Hunsur Taluk, M. Subba Rao of the Heggaddevankote Taluk, P. Ranganna, Kadur, Shanbhog Gundappa, Chikmagalur, Nadiga Guru Rao, Tarikere, Nadiga Bhaskara Rao, Sorab, Venkappaiya, Sagar, Gopalaiya, Holalkere, Malur Srinivasa Rao, Chik Subba Rao, Hunsur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—A registered shanbhog will have 3 or 4 circles. But a separate gumasta has to be appointed for each circle. It is not uncommon that shanbhog-gumastas become inimical to the registered shanbhog. But it is not in his power to remove him and appoint another gumasta of his choice. Orders are solicited to retain the gumastas only during the pleasure of the registered shanbhog.

Reply of Government.—Noted. No orders are necessary.

Subject No. 241.

Payment of Pateli Potgi to Shanbhogs in Bechirak villages.

Mr. Subba Rao of Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The patel's work in bechirak villages is now being done by the shanbhog and half the patel's potgi which was being hitherto paid to the said shanbhog is now stopped. It is prayed that the payment of half the said potgi to the shanbhog may be revived.

Reply of Government.—This will be enquired into, and when the work is done why should he be not remunerated?

Subject No. 242.

Principle on which the Potgi to Shanbhogs to be settled.

Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao.

Summary of discussion.—Potgi paid to shanbhogs is determined with reference to the total collection for the whole firka under the charge of each shanbhog and not upon the collection of each village taken separately as is done in the case of potgi paid to patels. The latter calculation is requested to be ordered to be adopted in the case of shanbhogs also.

Reply of Government.—Noted. No change is called for. Naturally the shanbhogs would like the calculation to be made as suggested, but the present practice is quite fair. To the shanbhog the charge, not the village, is the unit.

V-31 N04
N05
IB 4587

Subject No. 243.

Enhancement of Potgi to Shanbhogs and Patels.

Messrs. Nadig Sivappa, Sorab Taluk Bhaskar Rao, Varada Iyengar of Hassan Taluk, Venkatakrishnappa and Thimmannaiya of Seringapatam Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Survey and Settlement Rules of the Bombay Presidency were introduced into the Province. Potgi allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per cent for shanbhog and Rs. 4 per cent for patel is granted in that Presidency. In this Province the rule at present is that a shanbhog should do the duties of only one firka. If the potgi of that firka be very small he has to look

Karnataka State Archives
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ವರ್ಗ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ Accession No. (A) 4587
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date.....